BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR WEEK ENDING IN JUNE AND BEGINNING JULY.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
28, Sunday—Madison died, 1836	4 47	7 13
29, Monday—Henry Clay died, 1852	4 47	7 13
30, Tuesday—Montezuma died, 1520	4 47	7 13
JULY:		
1 Wednesday—End bat. Chickah'ny	4 48	7 12
2 Thursday	4 48	7 12
3, Friday	4 48	7 12
4 Saturday—Independence, 1776	4 48	7 12

Full Moon, Wednesday, July 1st.

Observations on Weather.—Saturday, June 20th, hail stones size and shape of biscuit fell in parts of Granville, Orange, Chatham and Wake; crops injured, window glass broken and poultry killed in its path. Hard rains on Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Friday, during last week.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Heavy Cavalry Skirmishes—Enemy Worsted —All Quiet at Richmond, &c..

RICHMOND, June 29.—There was heavy cavalry skirmishing on the line between Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday last. The number of Yankees killed was large, and a number of prisoners taken. A letter from an officer says many substantial advantages have been gained and the whole army feels confident of glorious results within a few days. Also says that new rumors from the Pennsylvania line are very cheering.

A reconnoisance to-day shows no Yankees on James river this side of the mouth of the Chickahominy. Heavy rains have fallen during the day. The train from Stanton arrived this evening on Fredericksburg road from the Junction, but brought no news of interest.

Late and Important from the North.

RICHMOND, June 29.—*Herald* 24th contains the following telegrams:

HARRISONBURG, June 23.—Rebels reoccupied Chambersburg this morning. The troops under Knipe at Chambersburg have fallen back to the main body. Rebel cavalry, one thousand strong, advanced to Scotland, six miles this side of Chambersburg this afternoon. The enemy gutted all the stores at Chambersburg and Greencastle and denuded the whole country of horses and cattle.

7 P. M.—Our forces are falling back to Carlisle and the inhabitants preparing for flight to Harrisburg. Many citizens have skedaddled. Our poor farmers are driving off their cattle in crowds.

Several wagon loads of colored refugees arrived this evening, too frightened and excited to give any intelligent account. Great excitement at Pittsburg. Rebels reported at Union Town, forty miles distant. Business has been entirely suspended, and citizens, *en masse*, are digging entrenchments."

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Ewell's forces to the number of 35,000 or 40,000, are at Boonsboro Valley. No reports of the movements of Hooker's army.

All Quiet at Richmond--Ewell Marching on Harrisburg.

RICHMOND, June 29.—No news last night or this morning from the Peninsula. City perfectly quiet.

A Cincinnati telegram reports one thousand citizens of Indiana camped at Bloomington for the purpose of resisting the draft, and have pickets eight miles around. Town card says Vallandigham ran the blockade successfully to Nassau, whence he will go to Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—A dispatch says the excitement on the border remains unabated. Business at a perfect stand still, and the prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging. Rebels are overrunning Franklin county. Two deserters came in this morning who report the whole of Gen. Ewell's corps in Pennsylvania. Rebels in force at Morrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 24.—Every citizen has been in a high state of excitement all day. Rebels rapidly advancing in this direction. Strong force now twelve miles from Carlisle.

MIDNIGHT.—Rebels within 25 miles of Harrisburg. Philadelphia "Grey Reserves" still here and refuse to be mustered in.

Later From Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 26.—A staff officer who left Vicksburg on Monday reports the garrison closely besieged. The enemy keeps up a constant fire, which is more severe than formerly, as they have better range of the town. One entire block on Washington St. was destroyed by incendiaries last week. Every means has been used to discover them without success. Sappers and miners on both sides hard at work, can hear the sound of each other's picks. Report two ladies had been killed by the bombardment is untrue. No citizens has been injured.

Special to *Mississippian*, Grenada, 20th, Maj. M. Gibbons, of the Federal army, arrested in disguise at that place, yesterday. He was reported to Provost Marshal last week, having left Memphis on business. Promise $10,000 reward if successful. A number of goods *en route* for Memphis were seized by the Provost Marshal. The trains are running again to Panola.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, June 26.—Vicksburg dates to the 23d have been received. There was no assault made last Saturday, but every gun on Grant's works and the fleet were brought to bear on the devoted garrison, and the fire was kept up from 2 o'clock, a. m., till ten a. m. Our gunners responded briskly. Yankees admit our fire was very destructive and accurate. Our gunners unexampled. Our loss 75 killed and wounded. Brisk firing to night at Vicksburg.

Surrender of the Atlanta.

SAVANNAH, June 26.—Letters by flag of truce from officers of the crew of the steamer *Atlanta*, state that two 15-inch shells crushed through the port side; one demolished the pilot house, wounding both pilots. Ship then went aground, unable to bring a gun to bear. Surrender was clearly a necessity. Casualties, one killed and eight seriously and ten slightly wounded. Except the pilot, no officer seriously hurt. Prisoners at Port Royal sent North on the 19th inst.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, June 27.—Perfect dearth of news to-day, not even a rumor on the street. Not a gun fired at Vicksburg. Most cheering accounts of grain crops come from the northern portion of the State. Wheat crops all saved. New flour coming into market and selling at Grenada at $15 a barrel. Weather excessively warm. Thermometer ninety-seven.

From Port Hudson.

OSYKA, June 27.—Heavy firing at Port Hudson last night. No particulars.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* makes the following appeal:

It is high time for the State authorities to do something towards furnishing labor, if it is expected that Charleston is to be saved from destruction at the hand of the enemy next fall. There is a vast deal of work to be done which the soldiers we have cannot possibly accomplish. Much precious time has already been wasted, and it will now require every effort on the part of all parties concerned, to get ready to fight twenty iron-clads, besides the land forces. The times require resource and boldness and energy in all those who, in the public service, have any hand in controlling the destinies of our people. The legislation of the tempest-in-a-teapot Legislature may be very bungling. It may satisfy legal technicalities to say that requisitions have been made and certain forms have been gone through. The public care nothing about personal records and shiftings of responsibility. They have a right to judge, and will judge, every public servant, whether in the army or out of it, by results. Papers and writings may do very well in ordinary times, but in a crisis of difficulties and dangers like the present, when such enormous interests are at stake, nothing but successful results can satisfy. Difficulties must be expected, must be met—ways must be found to overcome them. To fail is to prove unequal to the occasion. We tell the people of Charleston and of South Carolina that without more effort and more progress in our defenses, the fall of Charleston and the whole Low Country of the State, are events not improbable. These are "words of truth and soberness." "They that have ears, let them hear." Labor is wanted; work is absolutely essntial to our safety, and no small amount of it. Richmond has been fortified by the incessant labor of fifteen thousand slaves for nine months. Cannot enough labor be got in South Carolina to save Charleston?—A few weeks delay may render all subsequent efforts fruitless. A pressing need is upon us now.

A correspondent of the Charlotte *Bulletin* says that Lieutenant Colonel Cantwell, of this city, of the 59th—Ferrebee's Cavalry—was taken prisoner in a late fight at or near Ashby's Gap. Capt. Bell of the same Regiment was also captured, and the entire loss of the regiment in the engagement was 53, killed, wounded and missing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL LOT OF PURE SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS. Enquire at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, SAID TO BE A GOOD BLACKsmith. Apply at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

AN ABLE BODIED MAN WISHES TO GO AS A Substitute any where. Apply immediately to BOX 38, P. O., Raleigh. June 30-2t*

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
June 29-td Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD MEAT COOK.
BLACKNALL & CO.,
June 29-tf Kittrell's Springs.

BLACKING FACTORY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING IN HENDERSON, N. C., BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING of unsurpassed quality. It is offered to dealers in cases of 50 or 100 boxes, as preferred. Orders and enquiries will be promptly attended to.
June 29-1w* ED. FAMACK & CO.

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.
June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

BANK OF WASHINGTON,
AT GREENSBORO', June 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to Stockholders, at Greensboro, on and after July 1st, proximo. M. STEVENSON,
June 22-1w* Cashier.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,
LOUISBURG NORTH CAROLINA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE, WILL commence on the second Monday in July next, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS.

Board and Tution in English, per Session $200.00
Ornamental branches, Langages, Washing and Lights extra.

A Professor of Music wanted, For further particulars address

JAMES SOUTHGATE, JR.,
June 22-1w* President.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, RAILROAD SNUFF,
(Fresh) Snuff. For sale by Appleby's Railroad
June 15-3m A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.
June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secretary.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 1-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TYPE.

THE TYPE AND FIXTURES OF A PRINTING OFFICE for sale, all in good order. Address Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. June 22-1w

FOR SALE.

NAILS FOR SALE, AT THE HIGH SHOALS IRON Works in Gaston County, N. C. Terms cash.
Nails will be delivered at Iron Depot, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.
Address HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.,
June 19-2w* Iron, Lincoln co., N. C.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN DIameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

MILITARY NOTICES.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE FOLLOWING, I have received authority from Adjt. General Fowle to raise a company to serve for six months under the call just made for seven thousand Militia for local defence:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, June 19, 1863.

CICERO GREEN, of Craven county, is authorized to raise a company to serve for six months under the requisition of the President. Each company will consist of seventy-five men.

The privates will elect their officers, who will be commissioned at and from the time the Muster Roll is filed in this office. DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjt. Gen.

Persons who want to escape the draft, which must be made if the seven thousand men be not raised by the 17th of July, should volunteer at once. I may be seen or addressed at Mebane's, on the N. C. Railroad.
June 20-10t* CICERO GREEN.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIREBTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t1A Treasurer.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLERS of this Company will be held in this city, on Thursday, (noon) 2d July, 1863. W. W. VASS,
June 19—t2Jy Sec'y. & Treas'r.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grades, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chamin, Salem, N. C.
June 26-2w

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A TWENTY-FIVE HORSE Cylender Boiler with three Return Flues, a fifteen Horse Power Engine attached all, complete. Any person who may wish to purchase can see the machinery by calling at Weldon, N. C.
June 23-1w J. H. & G. T. GOOCH.

TEACHER WANTED.

I WISH TO ENGAGE A LADY OR GENTLEMAN somewhat advanced in age and experience, to teach a School in a small village the coming Fall Session. Latin and French, with the English Branches must be taught. One that could teach music would be preferred. Satisfactory compensation given. R. A. JENKINS,
June 23-1m Williamsboro', N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

REWARDS.

$15 REWARD.

STRAYED, FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, on the night of Sunday, 7th June, my large BRINDLE COW. She has white fore feet, as well as I can recollect, and a blaze in the face, horns large and inclined inwards, and had on a bell. She is pretty wild, having just been brought from the country. Any information of her will be thankfully received and the above reward paid for her return to me.
June 16-2w* J. SCHEIB.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

PILES, TUMORS, FISTULA, DISEASES OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, OF HUNTSVILLE, ALA., may be consulted for a few days at the Yarborough Hotel, No. 27. He has visited North Carolina for the last ten years and has operated on many of the most respectable gentlemen of the State, and guarantees a perfect cure in the worst case of PILES. He has never had an accident to happen, and guarantees to operate with as much success as any Surgeon in Europe or America.—Patiens are not confined to their beds and may return home immediately after the operation.

Ladies will be visited at their rooms if desired.

All letters must contain a 10 cent stamp.
June 25-1w*

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY
B. A. RANDALL,
Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

SIMONTON HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE IS NOW open for the reception of boarders. The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and attentive servants always on hand to render its patrons comfortable.
June 25-2w M. E. HYAMS,
Proprietor, Statesville, N. C.

BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE!

2,000 POUNDS BLUSTONE, FOR SALE BY
PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
June 23-eod4t* Charleston, S. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JULY THE PRICE of GAS will be Twelve Dollars ($12) per thousand feet, by permission of the Board of Directors.
June 20 t1Jy WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box,) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled,) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Amonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Oil Anneseed, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass, Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at
June 6-2aw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. R. PELL, *Editor*.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W. S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion; T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	GW Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Gallister
47	Geo F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walker	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	JQ Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spaas

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Batte's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.
June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.
B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

The Legislature.

This is the day named in the proclamation of Gov. Vance for the assembling of the Legislature. The session has been called to take some action in reference to finance, the legislation of Congress and the Virginia Legislature and the action of the Richmond Banks having caused some alarm relative to the value of Confederate notes issued prior to the 1st of April, 1863. We think that Congress and the Virginia Legislature have erred in this matter—that all Confederate scrip should rest upon the same foundation—and sincerely trust that our Legislature will take the position that all of the issues must rise or fall together, and authorise the Treasurer to receive it all in payment of all dues to the State. This will quiet the alarm now prevalent and restore confidence, in a measure at least, and all Confederate notes will continue to be current as heretofore; and in the end, we are satisfied, such a course will be found the most practical and benefical to all concerned. If the Legislature authorises the Treasurer to throw out all Confederate money issued before the 1st of April, 1863, the currency will receive a blow, in North Carolina, from which it will never recover.

In the payment of taxes to the Confederate government the old issues are as good as the new ones; and though it ceases to be fundable on the 1st of August, it will finally be redeemed, if the government succeeds. If we fail we need care but very little about the currency.

Whether matters other than that of currency will be brought before the Assembly we know not. The individual sacrifice required of members in asking them to remain here at this season is great, but we hope that all important public business that may be presented for their consideration will be attended to before they leave us.

Bring us rags! We are advertising for Cotton and Linen Rags, and want every pound we can get.—Bring them, in large or small quantities, to the *Progress* office, where the highest cash price will be paid for them. There is danger of a paper famine, and the public need not be surprised to wake up some morning and find all the newspapers suspended for want of paper to print on.

Some of the mills, tempted by the high prices paid for finer qualities of paper, refuse to make any newspaper at all, while those who do supply us have great difficulty in getting the raw material, and are hampered by worn out machinery, &c. The Neuse Manufacturing Company Mills have been supplying nearly all the papers here, and will continue to do so, we have no doubt, if they can get material; but for months they have had cotton on the roadside below, and no begging or persuasion will induce the railroads to bring it up. Is it possible that these corporations will suffer the newspapers to suspend for the want of transportation for a few bales of cotton? Various excuses have been made why cotton has not been transported for the paper mill, but none of them are good, for we all know that there is hardly a day in the week that a dozen or more bales of cotton could not be brought from Kinston, Tarboro' or Goldsboro' to Raleigh. We make this complaint in justice to the paper mills and ourself, and we hope those who control the roads will think of this matter and make an effort to have the cotton shipped.

The Forrest Mills, having passed into the hands of the proprietors of the *Enquirer*, are no longer of any use to us here. What paper they make, or nearly all of it, goes to Virginia, and we are thrown entirely upon the other mill, and if the railroads persist in their refusal to ship them a few bales of cotton, the papers must all suspend.

The *Progress* shall not suspend as long as money will procure paper, *at any price*, but to guard against all possible contingencies, we beg our friends throughout the State to send us their rags. We will pay the highest price for them, and then we know that if we can fortify ourself behind a big pile of rags we shall be able to command enough paper to keep the *Progress* afloat.

We extend a cordial invitation to members of the Legislature to visit our Counting Room; where they will always find the very latest news by telegraph from all parts of the Confederacy. Our establishment is open, day and night, and some one always on hand to attend to those who call.

The *Progress* will contain full and correct reports of the proceedings of the Assembly, and will be furnished members on their desks or at their lodgings, as desired.

We learn that two prisoners were recently captured by a portion of Maj. Whitford's command, near Barrington's Ferry, and sent to Kinston. We also learn that a portion of the same command has had a skirmish with a band of tories, on Goose Creek Island, in the lower part of Beaufort county, but the result was not know.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. AND N. C. RAILROAD CO.—The ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the A. and N. C. Railroad Company was held at Kinston on Thursday and Friday of last week. The following gentlemen were elected Directors by the Stockholders: J. D. Whitford and Geo. Green of Craven and A. C. Washington and J. F. Bond of Lenoir. Dr. D. F. Caudell of Cartaret, J. W. Carmer of Craven and R. W. King of Lenoir, were appointed Finance Committee for the ensuing year. The salary of the President was advanced to $3,500 and that of the Secretary and Treasurer to $1,500. The earnings of the road for the last year, notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which it has labored, have been large, as shown by the Treasurer's statements, and if the debt of $400,000 to the State was put in the way a dividend could be declared. We trust that before the next annual meeting of the Stockholders the enemy may be driven out and all the road brought again under our control.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEO. P. BRYAN.—We learn that a private letter was received in this city on yesterday from a member of the "Ellis Light Artillery," in which it was stated that Lieut. George Pettigrew Bryan, co. G, 19th Regiment, (2d cavalry) was killed a few days ago in a fight somewhere in the vicinity of Winchester. Lieut. Bryan is a son of Hon. John H. Bryan of this city, and on the breaking out of the war left the University of the State where he was Tutor of the Latin Language, and has been since that time connected with the Second Cavalry. We sincerely hope the news of his death may prove untrue, as the Confederacy can but ill afford to lose the service of such a brave and gallant officer as Lieut. B.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important decision has been made in a case argued before the Supreme Court on yesterday. On the 29th of July, 1862, J. C. Bryan, of Jones county, put in a substitute at Camp Holmes, the substitute being 39 years of age, conscripts at that time to 35 only being called for. At the last enrollment, in June, he was conscribed and ordered to camp, when he filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after argument the Court ordered the discharge of Bryan upon the ground that he was not subject to conscription, having complied with the law in furnishing a substitute.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions were delivered as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J.—In Anderson vs. Russell, from Onslow, judgment dismissing the appeal reversed. In Frizzle vs. Patrick, in equity, from Pitt, order reversed. In Worth vs. Gray, in equity, from Randolph, decretal order affirmed.

By BATTLE, J.—In State vs. Murphy, from Rowan, no error. In Daniel vs. Davidson, in equity, from Mecklenburg, reversing the order. In Falls vs. Dickey, in equity, from Cleaveland, dismissing the bill.

The letter of our friend T. A. H., from the 41st, was received, but the $1 50 to which he calls our attention was not to be found. The letter was sealed and had no appearance of having been opened. He must have left it out by mistake.

We have a number of poetical contributions on hand which will be considered as soon as we find time.

HEADQUARTERS CO. E, 41ST REGT. N. C. T.,
Franklin, Va., June 20, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking you would like to hear something definite from the army at this place, I propose to give you a few facts which I only hope will prove interesting, concerning the late battles at this place. On Sunday, the 12th, the enemy advanced from Carsville, in the direction of this place. They were met by the Palmetto Sharpshooters, and a skirmish ensued with but little loss to either side. After shelling a while the enemy retired. Monday Gen. Jenkins received marching orders and left the same day with his entire brigade, leaving only a remnant of Co. E, 41st Regiment N. C. T., to defend this important place. Tuesday the enemy again advanced, seven thousand strong, and quietly took possession of our outer breastworks. They then advanced up to the second line of our almost impregnable breastworks, where they were met by only 21 men, under the immediate command of the gallant and intrepid Palmer, and for three long and weary hours the brave little band withstood the shock of battle, amid the deafening roar of artillery, the bursting of bombs and the incessant rattle of musketry. The brave boys would rise, take deliberate aim and fire, playing sad havoc in the Yankee ranks. The enemy, at last tired and disheartened by his fruitless efforts to dislodge our men in front, turned his attention to our flanks, and by a circuitous route, through a swamp, they finally succeeded in enfilading the rifle pits with their fire of artillery, but a few well directed shots from our rifles and double-barrel rabit guns soon caused them to evacuate their position, and with it commenced the retreat of the regiments that had engaged us. The casualties on our side were none. But the reason why we had none killed, there was none to kill—only twenty-one men scattered for a distance of a quarter of a mile along a breastwork it will be a difficult matter to kill one. The loss of the enemy was not less than one hundred and twenty-five, killed and wounded. We killed and wounded five times as many Yankees as we had men engaged. Thus, you see, a few brave and devoted men have defended an important point against an enemy vastly superior in numbers, munitions of war, &c., and for their brave and meritorious conduct they have been highly complimented by high official characters. The brave and chivalric sons of the Old North State have again won unfading laurels and imperishable glory while gallantly upholding the honor of their native State and defending the fair fame of a sister State. Some of the men deserve honorable mention for their gallantry and conspicuous bravery, but I will leave their names for some one high in authority to mention, and let the future historian describe their deeds of valor and hand down their names to posterity as brave and patriotic men. Wednesday we were reinforced by two companies of the 6th South Carolina, *our old body guard*. We were once before drawn up in line of battle with the 6th, but this time it was not upon a parade ground. The battle Thursday was about the same as the one the day before, as both occupied the same ground. The Yankees had a good many wounded and killed, and we had one wounded. The Yankees have gone to Suffolk and left us alone in our glory.

PERSE.

KINSTON, June 28, 1863.

ED. PROGRESS:—There is no news here of importance, everything having remained quiet for two or three weeks. We have, now and then, a deserter that comes up, and occasionally our pickets capture a stray Yankee. Several of the citizens of Newbern arrived here yesterday, but they bring no news of importance. They say that Gen. Foster intends to draft all citizens within his lines, between the ages of 18 and 35, to take up arms. From what I can learn there are two regiments of negroes in Newbern and at Morehead City, numbering about 1,500. H.

FROM THE WEST.

We are without late or reliable news from the West, but make the following summary with the means at our command:

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI—GEN. JOHNSTON.

The [illegible] Friday says:

[illegible] letter to the Editors, dated Jackson, June [illegible] says: I have nothing of importance to tell you, with the exception that Lumbert's command, feathered fly from the Yankees again [illegible] Saturday. From all reports, to use a common phrase, "he chased 'em up" to the tune of seven to ten thousand. Chalmers and Ruggles have whipped out the Memphis raiders, and driven those of them that were left howling back from North Mississippi. Chalmers captured a whole regiment except one company.

Our information as to General Johnston's operations leads us to the opinion, that up to the 23d he had not materially changed his lines from those we stated he occupied some days ago, viz: his right at Yazoo City and his left at Bolton's, on the Southern railroad, west of Jackson. There were signs of an early movement manifest, but General J. provokingly continued reticent as to the direction. If he only succeeds in getting from the authorities the help he asks, the campaign will be a short but brilliant one.

GRAND GULF.

The *Mississippian*, of the 21st inst., learns that the enemy have abandoned Grand Gulf. A gunboat, however, remains opposite the place, but all the land is free, and everything belonging to the army has been carried over the river. Not less than six thousand slaves, two thousand mules and horses, and many hundreds of wagons, have been stolen from Claiborne county and carried off. Very many places are destitute of the means of securing the growing crops, and they will be lost. All have suffered—some are ruined.

THE LAST ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG.

The *Mississippian* of the 23d says:

From our special correspondent at the front and from other sources last evening, we learn that the enemy again assaulted our works at Vicksburg at two o'clock, A. M., on Saturday morning, and continued the attack with desparation until 10 o'clock in the morning. The slaughter of the enemy is estimated to be greater than at any previsous assault—numbering over ten thousand slain.

FROM THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The following special dispatch from Jackson, on the 23d, is from the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 25th:

General Chalmers took 80 prisoners near Hernando.

The Yankee transports are compelled to run the gauntlet on the Mississippi, they are all fired on down to Vicksburg.

Signs indicate that Grant may escape through the Yazoo bottom.

The Chicago Times of the — says 400 Confederate cavalry fought a regiment of Federals ten miles from Harrisburg.

Gov. Medill, President of the Ohio State Convention, has appointed a committee to demand the release of Valandigham, composed of nineteen of the ablest men in Ohio, including thirteen Congressmen.

Immense Democratic meetings are being held in the Northwest. The largest Mass Democratic meeting in America was held at Winfield, [Shringfield ?] on the 17th.

The Federal draft is vigorously resisted in parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Nearly 13,000 men have been enrolled in Chicago.

Ex-Senator Fitch, Colonel of the 46th Illinois regiment, addressed an assembly of 20,000 men at Logansport, denouncing the military usurpations of the executive.

Vorhees advises the maintenance of liberty, at all hazzards of life and fortune. His address was received with much enthusiasm.

Lincoln replies to the New York resolutions, and insists that arrests, preventing the rebellion being encouraged, are proper.

If Mr. Vallandigham has been wrongfully arrested, he will remit the sentence, though he (V.) endeavored to prevent enlistments.

Our cavalry is doing good service in Kentucky.

The Confederates captured a freight train on the Nashville road, last week.

The C. S. Steamer Florida's tender has captured eight vessels.

The new Confederate steamer Georgia has captured several merchantmen.

BRAGG AND ROSECRANS.

There are rumors of a fight between Bragg and Rosecrans having taken place. The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of Friday last, says:

We learn that on Wednesday the 24th inst., two columns of Rosecrans' army advanced upon Bragg's forces—one attacking Gen. Liddell, who with his brigade, was stationed at Liberty Gap, two miles east of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, near the line of Rutherford and Bedford counties and about 12 miles south of Murfreesboro—the other attacking Gen. Bates at Hoover's Gap, and about sixteen miles south-east of Murfreesboro. The fighting was severe at both points and a number of casualties occurred.—Our forces fell back fighting bravely, before overwhelming numbers for several miles, before getting in proper position and receiving sufficient reinforcements to make a stand. Very heavy bodies of Bragg's forces were immediately put in motion and went forward to meet the enemy. Our information does not come from official sources; we are therefore unprepared to give any opinion as to the extent of the movement.—It was the opinion of persons in the vicinity that a general engagement was at hand.

The crops in that section are remarkably good.—The wheat crop is the heaviest ever known. It is just harvested and is now stand any in the field in the shock. It will be a sad thing for the Yankees to overrun and destroy it, and we hope Bragg will be able to drive them back.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing we hear that a general engagement took place yesterday at Shellbyville. We can get no particulars and cannot state with confidence that the engagement actually took place. The Press reporter at Shelbyville has been silent for some days—no doubt prohibited by Bragg from sending anything to the press over the wires.—This in our opinion is a great outrage on the people every where and does not produce a particle of good.

THE ATTACK ON KNOXVILLE.

The *Rebel* of the 26th gives the following particulars of the demonstration on Knoxville:

A lady, formerly a resident of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Knoxville, at which place she was sojourning when Carter attacked it, furnishes us some additional particulars and incidents of the late fight. It appears that the people of Knoxville were not apprized of the neighborhood of the raiders, until they had approached to within a very short distance of the city. During the depredations at Lenoir's, the wires had been cut and there was no communication from Knoxville to that point. But little preparation had been made for defence, and it was only when it was known that the Yankees were certainly advancing that any arrangements for defence, were hurriedly got in readiness. A consultation of commanders was had, on the Thursday previous, at which General Buckner was present, as we are informed, and he was afterwards called suddenly away to Clinton, and the assault was attempted in his absence.

There were no troops in the place, except a portion of a regiment, when the attack was first made, and the few officers remaining in the city, on leave, or detached service, together with the citizens, manned the battery of eight guns which were placed in good position on the hills adjacent, and also shouldered their muskets and used them with good effect in the heroic defence.

A [illegible] officer, [illegible] stopping with his family near the city, came into town on the morning of the [illegible], and hearing of the advance of the enemy, returned home, changed his officer's for that of a citizen, returned to the city [illegible] and went in amongst the Yankees, to whom he represented himself as a "friend" and Union man, and gave them wrong directions how the city might be approached, and so misled them from attacking it at its most vulnerable point. To this artifice, perhaps, as much as to the heroic defense of that place, is Knoxville indebted for its salvation.

During the action Mrs. Trezevant, lady of Captain Trezevant, of New Orleans, who was temporarily sojourning in Knoxville, received a painful wound in the right shoulder, from the fragment of a shell fired by the enemy. A lady, whose two little children were playing about the garden with the listlessness characteristic of their age, ran out immediately to bring them into the house, when a shell from the enemy's battery exploded in the midst of the innocent group and killed all three. She had just gathered one of them in her arms and was in the act of reaching out her hand to grasp the other. Capt. McClung who was killed, had both legs torn away by a shell and only one of the mangled limbs was afterwards found.

Before reaching the city, a portion of Bird's men approached the residence of Dr. Harvey Baker, an estimable citizen of Knox County, when three of the scoundrels presented their muskets at his head. Believing that they intended to kill, Dr. Baker instinctively drew his revolver and fired into the group, when they fairly riddled him with balls, and afterwards bayonetted him. We are informed that the fiends also dragged him about the floor, while his wife, frantic with grief, was clinging to his lifeless corpse and imploring their mercy. It is said that Col. Bird apologized for this horrid cruelty, said he was sorry, etc., and ordered his men away. It is thought the murder was instigated by a portion of the Brownlow family, who accompanied the expedition, and between whom and Dr. Baker, it was averred an old family feud or political grudge existed. These are among a few of the horrible incidents of the raid. We hear nothing of the where-bouts of the raiders this morning, further than what has already been mentioned in the telegraphic accounts.

MORE OF THE EAST TENNESSEE RAID.

The Greenville (Tenn.) *Banner*, of the 23d, in a postscript to an account of the last raid, says:

"Since writing the above we have learned definitely that the Yankees have made their escape over Clinch mountain, and are being pursued by our cavalry. They burned the bridge over Mossy creek, and the bridge at Strawberry Plains; also stole a great many negroes, horses and other property. We are informed, in their demonstration on Knoxville, they destroyed the Georgia railroad engine house, about a mile from the city. It is thought that they will attempt to escape through some of the gaps below Pound Gap. Gen. Preston, report says, is moving down to intercept them."

The Bristol *Advocate* of the 25th inst. has the following in relation to the raid:

We understand that the force consisted of five regiments of mounted infantry, and were commanded by Carter and Bird, East Tennessee tories—in all about three thousand.

So soon as Gen. Jackson learned of the advance of the enemy he made a call upon the true men of Upper East Tennessee to rally and assist in driving the enemy back, and we are proud to know that old Sullivan nobly responded to his call. Near five hundred of her citizens repaired to Zollicoffer for the defence of the bridge at that place, on Sunday and Monday last.

Nearly every mail citizen of Bristol who was able to bear arms responded to the call. None could be found who betrayed the slightest disposition to shrink from duty.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, more reliable information is to the effect that the enemy did not come in through Big Creek Gap, but came out of Kentucky, a little Northeast of Sparta, in White co., and came through Kingston, in Roane county, where Bird formerly resided, and where he captured some artillery.

Capt. McClung, of McClung's battery, was among our killed at Knoxville, and Captain Scott at Strawberry Plains. The vandals are reported to have been particularly severe upon the extensive household furniture of our friend, Col. H. H. Hubbard, proprietor of the eating house at Mossy Creek—taking great delight in the crash and jingle of his breaking dishes.

The number of negroes and horses and other property stolen by them is said to be immense. The public must wait a day or two to learn the fate of the raiders. They may escape, but some one will be hurt in their egress.

"Raids are to be the order of the day, and unless the people prepare to resist them, the country will be overrun. Provisions, railroads, public stores, and private property will suffer to an extent not heretofore thought of. There is, however, a sure preventative in a thorough organization of the home forces.—It should not be delayed an hour."

HISTORY REPRODUCING ITSELF.

A short time prior to to the opening of the eventful campaign of Wellington, in his invasion of Spain in 1812, a member of the Church of England, thus addressed a British congregation:

"There is a limit, my brethren, to human suffering; there is an hour in oppression, when resolution springs from despair.' There are bounds in the moral, as well as in the material system, to the dominion of evil; there are limits to the injustice of nations as well as the guilt of individuals. There is a time when cunning ceases to delude and hypocrisy to deceive; when power ceases to overawe, and oppression will no longer be borne. To that hour, to that avenging bitterness is full, and there is a drop which will make it overflow. Unmarked as it may be amid the blaze of military glory, the dreaded hand is yet writing on the wall the sentence of its doom; the hour is steadily approaching when evil will be overcome with good, and when the life blood of an injured world will collect at the heart, and by one convulsive effort throw off the load that has oppressed it. It is impossible that the oppressed can longer beckon the approach of a power which comes only to load them with heavier chains; it is impossible that the nations of Europe, cradled in civilization and baptised with the liberty of the children of God, can long continue to bend their freeborn heads before the feet of foreign domination; or that they can soften the stream of knowledge which has so long animated their soil, to terminate at last in the deep stagnation of military despotism. Even the oppressor bleeds in the hour that he triumphs; his people are goaded to exertions which they loathe; the laurels are wet with the tears of those who have been bereaved of their children. For years, our own attention has been fixed on that great and guilty nation, and from which, amid the clouds that cover it, we have seen that dark and shapeless form arise, which, like the visions that appalled the King of Babylon, 'hath its legs of iron and its arms of brass.' Yet, while our eye strains to measure its dimensions, and our ear shrinks at the threatening of its voice, let us survey it with the searching eye of the prophet, and we shall see that its feet are of 'base and perishable clay.' Amid all the terrors of its brightness, it has no foundation in the moral stability of [illegible]. It is irradiated by no beam from Heaven; it is [illegible] by no prayer of man; it is worshiped with [illegible] itude by the patriot heart. It may remain [illegible] time that is appointed it, but the awful hour [illegible] the wing when the universe will resound [illegible] fall, and the same sun which now measures out [illegible] reluctance the length of its impions reign, will [illegible] day pour his undecaying beams amid its ruins [illegible] bring forth from the earth which is now [illegible] owed with the promise of a greater spring." [illegible] vol. 3, p. 46.

Such are the feelings with which we may contemplate the hideous tyranny with which Abraham Lincoln weighs down his own people; and such and which in the merciful dealings of a wise [illegible] dence we may confidently expect soon to overturn base, wickedness which he is attempting against [illegible]

BOLD LANGUAGE FOR A N. Y. PAPER.—The New York *Freeman's Journal* has an article on the [illegible] fold outrages committed by Lincoln on the [illegible] they have any) of the citizens of the United States.

Is it not evident that the Lincoln Administration, despising the United States Constitution, which its members swore to obey, are acting as if they despensed from all law save that of force? Are not all scholars and followers of the sophist Seward and acting on his "higher law?"

If so, what is the duty of law-abiding freemen. We American citizens have sworn no obedience to men. Ours is "a Government of laws, and not of men." Our rulers are our fellow citizens—our public servants, not our masters. This is the fundamental principle of the Constitution that the people of all these States, by the God given right of forming a Government to suit them, have established. Our public servants are much subject to the Constitution and laws as the people. They have no more right to kidnap Vallandigham than we have to kidnap David Tod, Governor of Ohio, or Seward, or Lincoln. They have no more right to send bayonets to overawe the freemen of Indiana or New Jersey, constitutionally and peaceably assembled, than we have to dictate proclamations to Lincoln with a pistol at his ear.

Has the Lincoln Cabinet adopted the slang of Richmond newspaper writers? Does the Administration make the dreadful mistake of taking forbearance and forbearance of the Northern people for subject cowardice? It looks like it—but, if so, the [illegible] inclination is destined to a bloody awakening. "We are law abiding. We will retreat from conflict, [illegible] to the wall!" But if we be pushed to the wall, no choice be given us but to resist, or to yield to Administration as slaves to their masters—then the Administration will find that, even if our liberties are gone, it is not to such masters as they that the people will yield.

In the interest of justice, of good order, of [illegible] tranquility, we appeal to Lincoln and his surroundings. We do not appeal to their magnanimity, for they never had it. We do not appeal to their justice, for they are devoid of it. We do not appeal to their common sense, for their conduct forbids it. We appeal to what we know exists—their fears. By their own [illegible] ardly fears we appeal to them not to push the [illegible] abiding people of the North to the wall, in defence of rights we will never surrender to them! We warn them, if the lawlessness of the Administration shall extend to the people!

THE CONFEDERACY RECOGNIZED.—The Mobile *Register* says:

It appears from an official document which has come to light through the London Index, never having been published in this country, that Ernest Rave was appointed Consul for the State of Texas, by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and did, on the 30th of July, 1861, apply to the Government of the Confederate States for an exequatur which was issued to him on the 21st of August following.

Huzza for our friend and ally, Ernest II, Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, brother (we believe) of the late Prince Consort of England, cousin of Queen Victoria, uncle of all her children, and sovereign of 72 square miles of territory, with a population of 152,879 souls four years ago, which must have increased considerably since that time—call it 155,589—and with an army of 1,394 men. How nobly his conduct contrasts with that of his sister-in-law. And the Yankees have not declared war against him—they don't dare to do it. Yet Johnny Bull is afraid they will declare war upon him if he does what our augustGerman ally has done. Poor John Bull!

GEN. VANCE.—We regret to learn of the illness of this gallant officer. The Ashville *News* of the 25th says:

General Robert B. Vance arrived at home a few days since, in very feeble health. He is still unable to leave his bed. We trust our fine climate may soon restore him.

THE GRAPE CROP.—We are sorry to learn that the grape crop this year is quite unpromising. In some localities in this State it is said the grapes are rotting. How wide-spread the evil may be we are unable to state. We hope, however, that notwithstanding these evil prognostics, a good yield may be produced.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The grape crop is yet uninjured in this vicinity. The Grimes vineyard of a few acres, near Dix Hill, gives token of good yield this year.

The Chatanooga *Rebel* remarks upon the extensive and universal influence the slang of the time has wrought upon the popular mind and tongue, and gives the following illustration:

Urchin.—"Ma, did General Mitchell, the astronomer go to heaven, when he died?"

Mother.—"Yes my son, why do you ask?"

Urchin.—"Bully for Mitchell!" Which being interpreted, means pretty good for such a man as General Mitchell was known to be.

THE YANKEE.—Park Benjamin once wrote the following epigram on the Yankee, which is true to the life:

He would kiss a queen till he raised a blister,
With his arm round her neck and his old felt hat on;
Would address a king by the title of "*Mister*,"
And ask him the *price* of the throne that he sat on.

DEATH OF COL. EDWARDS.—Col. O. E. Edwards died at Goldsboro', N. C. on the 21st instant of his wound received in the battle of Chancellorsville. His remains were taken to Spartanburg, S. C., for interment.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,	$6.00
" " week,	35,00
" " month,	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 21-tf] B. & CO.